UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/822,242	04/08/2004	Daniel M. Wong	OR03-17301	1781

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EXAMINER
REYES, MARIELA D

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/822,242	WONG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mariela D. Reyes	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _09 October 2008_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-4,8-14,18-24 and 28-30_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1-4, 8-14, 18-24 and 28-30_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action has been issued in response to the amendment filed on

October 9, 2008. Claims 1-4, 8-14, 18-24 and 28-30 are pending. Applicant's arguments

have been carefully and respectfully considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 8-13, 18-23 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Ho (US Patent

6,148,342) and Chao et al (US PG Pub 2004/0019680).

With respect to independent claim 1:

Ellison teaches:

A method for configuring a database, comprising:

Requesting database configuration information from a directory server that

stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; (Column 2

Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized repository that stores the configuration information

requested by a database)

In response to the request, receiving the database configuration information from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server; (Column 13 Lines 49-63, discloses storing in each device's cache a local copy of the database configuration data)

Automatically configuring the database with the database configuration information received from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the database will be configured using the configuration information received from the centralized repository)

Whereby the database server can be installed without manual configuration by a user. (Column 2 Lines 44-48, discloses that the configuring of the database is done by an operation system without any manual configuration by a user)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user;

Determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases;

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user;

Receiving file user profile from file directory server;

Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user;

and

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the

user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

Ho discloses:

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; (Column 2

Lines 52-55, discloses a user requesting information from a database)

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the

user; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights

are first identified and then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to

his access rights)

Receiving file user profile from file directory server; (Column 4 Lines 11-15,

discloses that after a user's access rights are determined then this access rights will be

used to allow a user to access the information for which it has privileges)

Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user;

and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges

according to a User ID)

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the

user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

(Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's access privileges and

determining what information he can access is done within an identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; if so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving file user profile from file directory server; allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user; and the steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database** because this would make accessing the database much more secure by prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.**

Chao teaches **the directory server is Highly Available (HA);** (Paragraph [011]) **determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.** (Paragraph [023], discloses using a user registry to authenticate users against the system and what application that user will be able to access)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases** because this would control the transactions the user can execute based on the privileges of that user.

With respect to claim 2:

Ellison teaches:

The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database configuration information includes service-related settings for the database server. (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 3:

Ellison teaches:

The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features

parameter. (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 8:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.**

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 9:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database, therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 10:

Ellison teaches:

The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated database configuration information for the database. (Abstract, discloses that the database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

With respect to independent claim 11:

Ellison teaches:

A computer-readable storage medium storing instructions that when executed by a computer cause the computer to perform a method for configuring a database, the method comprising:

Requesting database configuration information from a directory server that stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized repository that stores the configuration information requested by a database)

In response to the request, receiving the database configuration information from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

Caching a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server; (Column 13 Lines 49-63, discloses storing in each device's cache a local copy of the database configuration data)

Automatically configuring the database with the database configuration

information received from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses

that the database will be configured using the configuration information received from

the centralized repository)

Whereby the database server can be installed without manual configuration

by a user. (Column 2 Lines 44-48, discloses that the configuring of the database is

done by an operation system without any manual configuration by a user)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user;

Determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is

a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual

databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the

enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases;

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the

user;

Receiving file user profile from file directory server;

Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user;

and

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the

user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

Ho discloses:

Receiving a request for resources at the database from a user; (Column 2

Lines 52-55, discloses a user requesting information from a database)

If so, querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the

user; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights

are first identified and then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to

his access rights)

Receiving file user profile from file directory server; (Column 4 Lines 11-15,

discloses that after a user's access rights are determined then this access rights will be

used to allow a user to access the information for which it has privileges)

Allocating resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user;

and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges

according to a User ID)

The steps of determining if the user is an enterprise user, receiving the

user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database.

(Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's access privileges and

determining what information he can access is done within an identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **receiving a**

request for resources at the database from a user; if so, querying the directory

server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving file user profile from

file directory server; allocating resources to the user based on parameters

specified in the user; and the steps of determining if the user is an enterprise

user, receiving the user profile, and allocating resources to the user occur within the database because this would make accessing the database much more secure by prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.**

Chao teaches **the directory server is Highly Available (HA);** (Paragraph [011]) **determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.** (Paragraph [023], discloses using a user registry to authenticate users against the system and what application that user will be able to access)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); determining if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the**

individual databases because this would control the transactions the user can execute

based on the privileges of that user.

With respect to claim 12:

Ellison teaches:

The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database

configuration information includes service-related settings for the database

server. (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the

configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 13:

Ellison teaches:

The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security

model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a

database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features

parameter. (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be

related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 18:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a**

CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the

user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 19:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database, therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 20:

Ellison teaches:

The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated database configuration information for the database. (Abstract, discloses that the database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

With respect to independent claim 21:

An apparatus for configuring a database, comprising:

A request mechanism configured to request database configuration information from a directory server that stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses a centralized repository that stores the configuration information requested by a database)

A receiving mechanism configured to receive the database configuration information from the directory server in response to the request; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the databases configuration information will be communicated by the centralized repository)

A caching mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the configuration information to facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server; (Column 13 Lines 49-63, discloses storing in each device's cache a local copy of the database configuration data)

A configuration mechanism configured to automatically configure the database with the database configuration information received from the directory server; (Column 2 Lines 40-48, discloses that the database will be configured using the configuration information received from the centralized repository)

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose:

A second receiving mechanism configured to receive a request for resources at the database from a user;

A determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is

assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges

on the individual databases;

A querying mechanism configured to query the directory, server for a user

profile associated with the user if the user is an enterprise user;

A profile mechanism configured to receive the user profile from the

directory server;

An allocation mechanism configured to allocate resources to the user

based on parameters specified in the user profile; and

The determination mechanism, the querying mechanism, the profile

mechanism, and the allocation mechanism are within the database.

Ho discloses:

A second receiving mechanism configured to receive a request for

resources at the database from a user; (Column 2 Lines 52-55, discloses a user

requesting information from a database)

A querying mechanism configured to query the directory, server for a user

profile associated with the user if the user is an enterprise user; (Column 4 Lines

11-15, discloses an example in which a doctor's access rights are first identified and

then the doctor is allowed to access the information according to his access rights)

A profile mechanism configured to receive the user profile from the

directory server; (Column 4 Lines 11-15, discloses that after a user's access rights are

determined then this access rights will be used to allow a user to access the information

for which it has privileges)

An allocation mechanism configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile; and (Column 4 Lines 3-6, discloses that a user will be assigned user privileges according to a User ID)

The determination mechanism, the querying mechanism, the profile mechanism, and the allocation mechanism are within the database. (Column 3 Lines 63-67, discloses that determining a user's access privileges and determining what information he can access is done within an identifier database)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **a second receiving mechanism configured to receive a request for resources at the database from a user; a querying mechanism configured to query the directory, server for a user profile associated with the user if the user is an enterprise user; a profile mechanism configured to receive the user profile from the directory server; an allocation mechanism configured to allocate resources to the user based on parameters specified in the user profile; and the determination mechanism, the querying mechanism, the profile mechanism, and the allocation mechanism are within the database** because this would make accessing the database much more secure by prohibiting access to users who don't have specific privileges.

The combination of Ellison and Ho does not appear to explicitly disclose **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); a determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user**

that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.

Chao teaches **the directory server is Highly Available (HA);** (Paragraph [011]) **a determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases.** (Paragraph [023], discloses using a user registry to authenticate users against the system and what application that user will be able to access)

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement **the directory server is Highly Available (HA); a determination mechanism configured to determine if the user is an enterprise user, wherein an enterprise user is a user that: has a unique identity across an enterprise, connects to individual databases through a schema, and is assigned enterprise roles that determine the enterprise user's access privileges on the individual databases** because this would control the transactions the user can execute based on the privileges of that user.

With respect to claim 22:

Ellison teaches:

The database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database configuration information includes service-related settings for the database server. (Abstract, discloses that the database is a database server and that the configuration information is related to service settings)

With respect to claim 23:

Ellison teaches:

The database configuration option can include: an audit trail; a security model; a security protocol parameter; a maximum sessions parameter; a database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features parameter. (Column 8 Lines 47-61, discloses that the configuration options can be related and include OLAP features parameters)

With respect to claim 28:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.**

Ho teaches that a **user profile can include: a CPU quota for the user; a disk quota for the user; a scheduling priority for the user; and a read/write/execute permission for the user.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user access level includes the type of actions the user can do in the database as review or add information)

With respect to claim 29:

Ellison does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.**

Ho teaches that **the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.** (Column 4 Lines 13-15, discloses that the user profile will include information about priority and user rights in the database, therefore defining administrative and normal user roles)

With respect to claim 30:

Ellison teaches:

The database server periodically queries the directory server for updated database configuration information for the database. (Abstract, discloses that the database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place)

Claims 4, 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Ho (US Patent 6,148,342), Chao et al (US PG Pub 2004/0019680) and Nilsen et al (US Patent 5,606,693).

With respect to claim 4:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Chao does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access Control**

List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.** (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the configuration information provided to the database server includes access information, this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services** because this allows for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

With respect to claim 14:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Chao does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.**

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.** (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the configuration information provided to the database server includes access information, this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services** because this allows for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

With respect to claim 24:

The above discussed combination of Ellison, Ho and Chao does not appear to explicitly disclose that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the services.**

Nilsen teaches that **the configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the ACL lists objects and services available on the**

database server and which hosts have permissions to use the objects and the

services. (Abstract, discloses a distributed database application on which the

configuration information provided to the database server includes access information,

this would allow for better control of the information stored and accessed by the

database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure.

It would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement that **the**

configuration information can include an Access Control List (ACL), wherein the

ACL lists objects and services available on the database server and which hosts

have permissions to use the objects and the services because this allows for better

control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the

transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

Response to Arguments

The following is in response to the arguments filed on October 9, 2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

With respect to claim 1:

Applicant argues **"Neither Ellison, nor Ho teach the element of a caching**

mechanism configured to cache a local copy of the configuration information to

facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the

directory server" Examiner respectfully disagrees. Ellison (Column 13 Lines 60-63)

discloses storing in each local device cache a copy of the database configuration

information)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Mariela D. Reyes whose telephone number is (571)

270-1006. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F 7:30- 5:00 East time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John R. Cottingham/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2167

/Mariela D Reyes/
Examiner, Art Unit 2167
January 4, 2009